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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/529,022	03/24/2005	Franco Sartori	MI 6054 (US)	8884
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Basell USA Inc. Delaware Corporate Center II 2 Righter Parkway, Suite #300 Wilmington, DE 19803				
EXAMINER				
SYKES, ALTREV C				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1794				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/529,022

Applicant(s)

SARTORI ET AL.

Examiner

ALTREV C. SYKES

Art Unit

1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on December 4, 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-8 and 10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20081222
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed December 4, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Branchesi et al. fails to disclose, teach, or suggest Applicant's currently claimed fibers comprising the currently claimed propylene polymer composition (A). Applicant believes the fibers of Branchesi et al. comprise ethylene copolymers whereas applicant is claiming a crystalline propylene polymer comprising propylene polymers I and II.

Examiner is not persuaded. Examiner is unclear as to what applicant argues to be the difference between a copolymer of propylene with ethylene and a copolymer of ethylene with propylene. As set forth in the last mailed office action, Branchesi et al. clearly sets forth the use of both positions, singly and in combination, with the choice being left up to one skilled in the art. It is noted that while Applicant argues that Branchesi et al. is directed to copolymers of ethylene and not propylene, there is provided no real evidence to support applicant's position. It is noted that applicant recites that the only difference between appellants process and the prior art reside in the temperature in which the process was carried out, and the concentration of the sulfuric acid used. (See pg. 8-9) Therefore, examiner has reason to believe that the fiber products are substantially the same.

Regarding applicant's arguments against the use of Hechenbleikner et al. examiner finds the arguments are moot as the reference was only used as an evidence

article for a product-by-process claim. It was relied upon only as additional support of the examiner's position that the intermediate precursor limitations would have also been present in the composition of Branchesi. Hechenbleikner et al. discloses olefin polymer compositions are vulnerable to deterioration of physical and chemical properties during manufacture, storage, processing and use. (See Col 1, lines 24-26) Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that the use of additive systems in the fiber composition of Branchesi were to overcome the chemical degradation of the precursor polymer during manufacturing. However, the intermediate precursor polymer composition (B) is not germane to patentability of the final product fiber as those limitations are met by Branchesi et al.

Finally, regarding applicants' argument against the use of *In re Aller*, it is noted that applicant has not overcome the rejections as set forth in the previous office action as there is no mention of unexpected results. Further, examiner is unclear as to where the MPEP 2144 teaches that the *In re Aller* case is directed to identical processes. The pending claims of the instant application are directed to a product and not a process. Further, it is noted that applicant recites that the only difference between appellants process and the prior art reside in the temperature in which the process was carried out, and the concentration of the sulfuric acid used. (See pg. 8-9) Therefore, examiner has reason to believe that the fiber of Branchesi et al. is at minimum a prima facie case of obviousness over the instant application.

The rejections are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Branchesi et al. (US 5,529,845) as evidenced by Hechenbleikner et al. (US 4,755,546)

Regarding claims 1, 2, and 9 Branchesi et al. discloses polyolefin fibers suitable for the production of nonwoven fabrics by spun-bonding process, having improved strength and softness characteristics. (See Col 1, lines 5-8) Polyolefin fibers are

disclosed which possess a high flexibility index and/or thermowelding strength, besides presenting good yellowing and aging resistance. (See Col 38-41) Further, Branchesi et al. discloses a fiber for nonwoven fabrics comprising a polymer material additivated with organic phosphites and/or phosphonites, HALS (hindered amine light stabilizers) and optionally phenolic antioxidants. (See Col 1, lines 53-56) Branchesi et al. discloses said polymer material being selected from: 1) isotactic propylene homopolymers having an isotactic index greater than 90; 2) random copolymers of propylene with ethylene and/or a C₄-C₈ α -olefin; and 3) blends of homopolymers 1) with copolymers 2), or blends of at least one of the above mentioned homopolymers and copolymers with heterophasic propylene polymers. (See Col 1, lines 56-66) Branchesi et al. discloses said heterophasic polymers comprising (by weight): A) from 10 to 60 parts of a propylene homopolymer, or a copolymer of propylene with ethylene and/or a C₄-C₈ α -olefin, containing over 80% of propylene and having an isotactic index greater than 80 (Fraction A); B) from 1 to 25 parts of an essentially linear semicrystalline copolymer of ethylene with a C₃-C₈ α -olefin, insoluble in xylene at ambient temperature (Fraction B); and C) from 15 to 87 parts of a copolymer fraction of ethylene with propylene and/or a C₄-C₈ α -olefin, and optionally minor quantity of diene, said copolymer fraction containing from 10 to 80% of ethylene and being soluble in xylene at ambient temperature (Fraction C). Branchesi et al. also discloses that the fiber is obtained by a spinning process operating at a spinning temperature ranging from 260°C to 320°C, using polymers (1) or (2), or polymer blends (3), having MFR from 5 to 40 g/10 min. (Col 2, lines 1-22) Further, the random copolymers 2) contain a quantity of comonomer ranging from 0.05 to 20% by weight.

When the quantity of comonomer exceeds 5%, said copolymers must be blended with the propylene homopolymer. (Col 2, lines 29-32) It is noted by examiner that Fraction A as disclosed by Branchesi et al. has an isotactic index greater than 80 and when mixed with Fraction B essentially a linear semicrystalline copolymer in the presence of Fraction C, would provide for a crystalline propylene composition as evidenced by Applicant's disclosure that the crystalline polymers exhibit a stereoregularity of the isotactic type. (See pg. 3, line 17) Therefore, the fiber of Branchesi et al. is equated to that of Applicant.

Additionally, Branchesi et al. fails to teach a content of fraction soluble in xylene at room temperature lower than 10% by weight and a value of the ratio of the polymer fraction collected at the temperature range from 25° to 95° C by fractionation with xylene to the xylene soluble fraction at room temperature higher than 8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the fraction soluble in xylene and the value of the ratio of the polymer fraction since it has been held that, where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). The burden is upon the Applicant to demonstrate that the claimed value of the ratio of the polymer fraction is critical and has unexpected results. In the present invention, one would have been motivated to optimize the fraction soluble in xylene and the value of the ratio of the polymer fraction motivated by the desire to provide a fiber having both softness and strength properties. (See Col 1, lines 38-42) Additionally, Branchesi et al. discloses the

solubility in xylene to be measured at ambient temperatures. (See Col 2, lines 5-15) A prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985)

Finally, regarding claims 1 and 2 Branchesi et al. teaches the claimed invention above but fails to teach the composition having a melting temperature of 153° C or higher. It is reasonable to presume that melting temperature is inherent to the Branchesi et al. fiber. Support for said presumption is found in the use of like materials and/or like methods, as set forth above, which would result in the claimed property. The burden is upon the Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594. In addition, the presently claimed properties would inherently have been present once the Branchesi et al. product is provided. Note *In re Best*, 195 USPQ at 433, footnote 4 (CCPA 1977).

Regarding claim 3, Branchesi et al. discloses the claimed invention but fails to teach wherein composition (A) is obtained by chemical degradation of a precursor polymer composition (B) having an MFR value (MFR (2)) of from 0.5 to 50g/10min, provided that the ratio of MFR (1) to MFR (2) is from 1.5 to 60. As evidenced by Hechenbleikner et al. (US 4,755,546) generally, olefin polymer compositions are vulnerable to deterioration of physical and chemical properties during manufacture, storage, processing and use. (See Col 1, lines 24-26) Olefin polymers are especially susceptible to oxidative degradation. (See Col 1, lines 34-35) The relatively high temperatures required for their customary processing procedures such as extrusion and

the like, invariably promote oxidation because these processes are carried out under ordinary atmospheric conditions, i.e., they are exposed to the oxygen of the atmosphere. (See Col 1, lines 35-40) To overcome such deterioration, or at least to inhibit it, there have been developed additive systems which act to stabilize these polymers with respect to physical and chemical degradation. (See Col 1, lines 26-31) As Branchesi et al. discloses the use of additives of organic phosphites and/or phosphonites, HALS (hindered amine light stabilizers) and optionally phenolic antioxidants for the production of a spun-bonded fiber, it is noted that degradation was also inherent to the referenced invention. (See Branchesi et al. Col 1, lines 54-56) Further, it is noted that the intermediate precursor polymer composition (B) is not germane to patentability of the final product fiber as those limitations are met by Branchesi et al.

Regarding claim 4, Branchesi et al. fails to teach the difference in the ethylene content between polymer I) and polymer IIa) is at least 1 percentage unit with respect to the weight of the (co)polymer concerned. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the ethylene content since it has been held that, where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). The burden is upon the Applicant to demonstrate that the claimed ethylene content is critical and has unexpected results. In the present invention, one would have been motivated to optimize the ethylene content motivated by the desire to provide a fiber having both softness and strength properties. (See Col 1, lines 38-42)

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALTREV C. SYKES whose telephone number is (571)270-3162. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8AM-5PM EST, alt Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R. Sample/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794

/ACS/
Examiner
2/19/09